

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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This Issue Consists of Two
Sections.
SECTION ONE.

COMMUNISTS EXPOSE GERMAN FASCIST PLOT

Why Wall Street Objects to Law in
"Mexico's" Oil Industry

A FEW FIGURES

Total estimated investment in industry \$583,159,562
of which

U. S. investors own	57.46 Pct.
British	" 26.16 "
Dutch	" 11.37 "
Mexican	" 3.02 "
All other (principally German and French) investors own	1.99 "

"To Hell with the Mexican Government!" says Wall Street. "We Want the Other 42½ Pct.!"

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINUES SECRET DIPLOMACY IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Not only has the state department failed to keep its promise to publish its secret correspondence with Mexico, which was exposed in the senate recently, but it is continuing along the path of secret diplomacy. Despite the fact that a new note was delivered to the Mexican government this week, Secretary Kellogg did not make its contents known. It is openly hinted here that the state department is adopting means to coerce Mexico that it does not wish to leak out to the American people.

Despite the official reports that the government has been trying "to come to an understanding with Mexico," it is understood that to be acceptable to Washington such an "understanding" must involve capitulation of the Mexican government to the American oil, mining and banking interests. Secretary Kellogg is still making the same demands upon Mexico as at the beginning of the controversy.

UNITED STATES IS THE DECISIVE CENTER FOR EXPORTS OF CAPITAL, SAYS VARGA, IN WORLD ANALYSIS

(Editor's note.—In the following article, Eugene Varga, the statistician and economist of the Communist International, outlines the trend of capitalist development in the application of the international loan policies of the United States to Europe. Today, he states, America instead of England is the center for exports of capital and points out the consequently rapid development of the imperialism of this country. Events in the last quarter of 1925 have brought into sharper outline the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system and have intensified the conflicts between the great national group interests.)

By EUGENE VARGA.

THE last quarter of 1925 was rich in events. Developments were perhaps even more contradictory than usual.

For the United States a continued improvement of the economic situation is to be recorded, reaching a boom which has gone beyond the highest culmination hitherto attained in some branches of industry: iron and steel production, railway traffic, and building activity. Highly speculative elements participate: speculation in building land and buildings, with all shares at high rates. The subsequent crisis will be the acuter. The restriction on loan capital which is expressed by the increased rates of interest of the federal banks is perhaps the first sign of the approaching end of the boom.

In England there has been improved business in heavy industry, but this is partially due to the artificial stimulation of the coal subsidies, and partially to the strike now lasting for six months among the anthracite coal miners in the United States. The cotton industry is again working short time. The number of registered unemployed is only a few tens of thousands fewer than last year at this time. The decrease is only apparent, the increased strictness of the government of the conditions attached to the dole reducing the number of registered unemployed. The number of official paupers grows in proportion as the number of official unemployed sinks.

EXCEPT in the United States and in some districts overseas, the last quarter has brought no advance in the stabilization of capitalism.

From the viewpoint of economic politics the most important event has been the consolidation of the Italian war debt to the United States. The United States have accorded extremely favorable terms to Italy; as soon as the agreement was concluded large quantities of American capital streamed into Italy. A point of particular interest in the unexpected development of the grain prices. Although the world's wheat harvest, according to the official returns, was seven million tons greater than last year (in round figures one quarter of the whole

HALF OF LODI WORKERS DOWN THEIR TOOLS

1,500 Join the Passaic Textile Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 12.—Nearly half the plant at Lodi walked out on the first day of their strike. This is the encouraging record of the great concerted attempt to pull off the workers of the United Piece Dye works at Lodi after representative workers had come to the united front committee and asked to be led in a strike.

After a day of demonstrations, a mass meeting for Lodi workers and a meeting of regularly elected delegates from Lodi with the united front, the strikers from the dye works gathered sufficient strength to picket their own mill with a line 500 strong, and every shift of workers brot additions to their ranks.

Already the examining, finishing, drying, shipping, and gray rooms, and the dye house of Mill A, involving 1,500 workers are out and the other unit of the Lodi mill, Mill B, has begun to come out with the finishing room.

The workers are clamoring that their 7,000 fellow workers at the United Piece Dye works of Paterson be led in a strike, and the Associated Silk Workers of that city have been invited by Albert Weisbord to join with the united front committee to organize them in a strike.

These momentous events, presaging the deepening and widening of the strike, will mean the extension of relief work within a few weeks. Plans for a Passaic bazaar on March 19 to 21, a mass meeting in Madison Square Gardens, New York, tag days beginning March 12, and banquet performances in theaters will help to raise money for the immense drain of relief work that has already begun. Articles for the bazaar are the next pressing need of the relief plans, and should be sent to 743 Main avenue, Passaic.

Threats against the life of Organized Weisbord were made by the Ku Klux Klan. The following letter typed in red letters on plain bond paper was received by Weisbord.

Bergan and Passaic County Headquarters, K. K. K.

"Mr. Albert Weisbord:

"Resolved at our last meeting that you leave this city at once or drastic action will take place at once." "This is your first and last warning so take heed."

Your presence in this state is a menace to mankind and we will not tolerate Communism.

You are constantly watched together with the rest of your associates.

"Leave your hands off other people's liberties."

"Bear in mind that our methods are relentless for we always succeed in our ventures."

"Your days are numbered so take care and heed this warning."

"Avenging Committee K. K. K."

U. S. BANKERS JAIL WORKERS IN COLOMBIA

Imperialists Terrorize Union Organizers

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Conditions of terrorization of organized labor in Colombia are reported to the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Washington by the Central National Labor Confederation of Colombia, in a memorial sent from the capital, Bogota. Labor leaders are declared to have been imprisoned without cause, following the recent street railway strike, and their houses searched, while all constitutional guarantees of individual rights have been ignored. The Pan-American labor body is asked to make public the news of this ill-treatment, which is accompanied by official attempts to break up the unions and break strikes.

MORE MINERS OUT OF WORK AS ANOTHER ILLINOIS MINE CLOSES

WEST FRANKFURT, Ill., March 12.—Mining operations in southern Illinois are gradually being curtailed, the latest closing order, made known today, affecting mine number 20 of the old Ben corporation at Valier. This mine will shut down tomorrow, leaving only two of the old Ben's 12 mines in Franklin and Williamson counties operating.



FRITHJOF EHMAN

Chairman of the Swedish Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia.

ELEVEN THOUSAND STRONG!



By William Gropper.

DOWN REPUBLIC TO RE-ESTABLISH MONARCHY, PLAN

Story Is Told in Report to Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 12.—The assassination of the president of Germany, the chancellor, members of the cabinet and a number of party and working class union leaders was to be a part of the monarchist plot to overthrow the republic and re-establish the monarchy on Sept. 29, 1923, pointed out Communist members of the Reichstag in their reports to the Reichstag and Prussian diet committees that are now investigating the Feme murders and the connection of the Feme organization with the illegal fascist military organization known as the Black Reichswehr.

Defends Black Reichswehr.

Dr. Gessler, minister of defense, in his statement attempting to defend the existence of the Black Reichswehr declared that the Black Reichswehr organization was the result of "critical times." Gessler tries to hide the fact that the Black Reichswehr maintained connections with the regular army which had General von Seeckt as its commander.

Every attempt was made by the reactionaries to hide their connections with the Black Reichswehr. The Communists in reporting on the connections of the Black Reichswehr with the Reichswehr point out that Schulz, who was the brains of the secret military terrorist group, had his offices in the Berlin Reichswehr and that the reactionaries have not attempted to explain why Schulz had his office in the Berlin Reichswehr.

The following extracts from the reactionaries' plot to overthrow the republic and re-establish a monarchy were read to the committee:

"At 2 in the morning, which is an hour after the assembly of troops, commanders shall depart to carry out their orders. With President Ebert, Chancellor Stresemann and Minister President Severs shall be shot. All other ministers shall be arrested and if they show the slightest resistance be shot. Party leaders and leaders of labor unions shall be arrested and sent to trial before a special court to answer for their part in the revolution of November, 1918."

These plans were nipped in the bud, it was shown that the Hitler putsch, known as the Munich beer hall revolution, was the aftermath of the reactionary plans.

U. S. PREPARES TO INTERVENE WITH WARSHIPS

Long Arm of Morgan Is Back of Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—American warships have begun to concentrate in North China waters to back up the powers' demands upon the Chinese government for alleged safety measures for foreign residents in the fighting between rival Chinese factions.

The Sacramento has left the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron for Taku and the Penguin has departed from South China to take up a position north of Tientsin. Other cruisers of the Asiatic squadron are so stationed as to give force to the demands of the powers.

Fires On Forts.

LONDON, March 12.—Disputes from Tientsin state that three Japanese destroyers engaged in an exchange of shots with the Taku batteries but it was believed the firing on the Japanese was by mistake.

Present Ultimatum.

PEKING, March 12.—An ultimatum by the foreign powers has been served on the Chinese government declaring that all necessary action will be taken to keep the avenues of transportation.

(Continued on page 2)

PROGRESSIVE SHOE WORKERS FOR REAL UNION

Demand Fight Against Wage Cuts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LYNN, Mass., March 12.—The progressive wing of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in an appeal that is being circulated among the members of the union call on the membership to more actively participate in the affairs of the union and make it a real fighting force that can be used against the bosses that are continually cutting the wages of the workers.

The appeal points out that the state board of arbitration has slashed the wages of the shoe workers from 30% to 40%. The average wage made by the shoe workers is about \$15 a week throughout the year. It points out that the cost of living in Lynn is not only as high as in other cities but that it is higher in cities where workers average much higher wages every week.

In New York City the shoe workers receive on average of \$50 to \$60 a week. In New York the workers have the 44-hour week while in Lynn the 50-hour week prevails.

The progressives point out that these conditions prevail because the shoe workers in New York are well organized and their leaders do not bow before arbitration boards and take whatever the ticksplitters of the bosses feel like dishing out.

The progressives call on the rank and file to attend the union meetings and to demand rank and file control of the organization and to see to it that their officials insist on the 44-hour week and take a militant stand against wage cuts.

BOSTON COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN MEETS APRIL 4

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The Boston Council for the Protection of Foreign-born will hold a conference on Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 3 o'clock at the American House, to which unions are called upon to send delegates in a call that is sent to all labor organizations in Boston and its vicinity.

The executive committee of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers is also sending out resolutions and petition lists to various working class organizations.

PRESS LYING ABOUT MEXICO, STATES LEAGUE

**U. S. Delegate Broke Up
Session, Is Charge**

(By Federated Press.)

Charges that the American press is tailoring the issue between the United States and Mexico are made by the All-America Anti-imperialist League, an organization with branches in Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba as well as in the United States.

It was the American representative on the Mexican claims commission and not the neutral Brazilian chairman who broke up the negotiations on claims for damages to Americans during the Mexican troubles, the league secretary, Manuel Gomez, asserts. The point at issue was whether damages should be allowed because of the predations of the late Pancho Villa. The United States claimed that Villa was a de facto revolutionary leader. Mexico claimed he was a bandit. If Villa was a revolutionary of standing the present Mexican government might have to stand responsible for the damage he wrought, but if he was a bandit it would be no more under obligation than the U. S. government, is when an American criminal cuts up.

American Commissioner Balks.

The neutral Brazilian decided that Villa was a bandit. The American commissioner refused to accept this decision and the session broke up, the league relates. Now the American press is spreading the propaganda falsehood that the Brazilian refused to proceed and that the claims arising out of the Villa episodes remain unsettled. This is being used to whip up sentiment for intervention in Mexico. But it rests on a lie, the league points out, because the claims have been settled, strictly according to accepted procedure, having been rated as worth nothing under the bandit decision.

The league appeals to American workers to protest to Secretary of States Kellogg against the drift toward war.

**Name Dry Committee
to Hear Wet Plaints**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A special senate prohibition committee to consider all pending measures for repeal or modification of the national dry law was named today by Senator Cummins (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, to whom senatorial wetts had appealed for public hearings.

The committee named was Senator Means (R.) of Colorado, chairman; Goff (R.) of West Virginia, Harrell (R.) of Oklahoma, Reed (D.) of Missouri, and Walsh (D.) of Montana. All but Reed are drys.

The Anniversary of the Commune

THE 55th anniversary of the Paris Commune, March, 1871.

What does it mean for the working class? Why should all workers remember it and join in the mass demonstration on Friday, March 19th, at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium? Why does the International Labor Defense call on all workers to commemorate the Commune?

First and most important, because the Paris Commune, the suffering of a bloody defeat, nevertheless gave the signal for all working class victories that followed. From the mistakes of the French workers in their attempt at self-government were garnered lessons that helped make the Russian Revolution triumph. The necessity of overthrowing the entire bourgeois state, its bureaucracy and its army was made apparent; and, likewise, the need for an alliance between workers and the peasantry. Thus, the Paris Commune raised the stand-

ard of a workers state; this banner fell, it was raised again by the Russian Communists and is being carried on, unfurled before the world.

Secondly, the Paris Commune demonstrated dramatically how enemy states will drop their own differences when the existence of either is threatened by the working class. French and German bourgeois and soldier-hirelings united for a wholesale massacre of workers, despite the antagonisms war had just created between them.

Thirdly, the Paris Commune is commemorated by the International Labor Defense because this organization helps all persecuted workers, because it protests against all abuses of political power. Therefore it calls on workers of all nationalities to rally to defend their class when it is attacked.

"The unions are the pillars of the workers' power!"—Losovsky.

4,000,000 Back Confiscation Move

BERLIN, March 12.—More than 4,000,000 German workers and farmers have signed the demand that the vast estates of the late kaiser, the counts, archdukes and princes be confiscated and the proceeds of the estates used to care for the widows and orphans of the imperialist war victims, according to statements of various labor bodies throughout Germany. In Berlin alone over 500,000 signed this demand. Now it is up to the Reichstag to enact the law and if the Reichstag still reverses the rights of the German monarchists to the extent that they refuse to enact the legislation, it will go to another referendum.

U. S. Prepares to Intervene with Ship of War in Orient

(Continued from page 1) and communication open between this city and Tientsin. It is understood that a similar note has been sent to Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin.

The statement points out that electrically controlled mines have been placed in the Taku channel at its narrowest point, where it is only 500 feet wide. It also complains that artillery duels are going on over the main shipping routes and that the Peking-Tientsin railway has been cut in several places and the international mails delayed. The note calls attention to the provisions of the Boxer protocol guaranteeing the continuity of communication and the safety of the legations.

To Commemorate Massacre.

SHANGHAI, March 12.—The local Chinese plan a monster demonstration here on the anniversary of the May 30 massacres of last year.

Elected Councillors.

The regular slate of candidates for the Municipal Council, which was backed by the foreign financial, commercial and shipping interests, was elected. The silence of the candidates concerning issues vital to the Chinese, such as the abolition of the mixed court, the return of the settlement concessions to China, and the question of admitting Chinese to the council, is considered significant by the local native press.

Seize Anti-Red Newspaper.

The Anti-Bolshevik League, formed by reactionary Chinese, has not had much luck so far. Three weeks ago it started the publication of an Anti-Red paper. After ten issues the Chinese who were printing and editing it seized the plant and changed its policy to a pro-Soviet Russian one. The foreign manager had to call in the police to recover possession.

This league has announced its intentions to start an open air campaign against all Bolshevik influence.

Mass meetings will be held in Chinese, French, Japanese and English. If the program is adhered to there will be plenty of excitement, as the seizure of the newspaper showed the strong Bolshevik feelings of the workers.

State Police Terrorizes Foreign-Born.

DETROIT, March 10.—State sacks have been sent into Hamtramck, a suburb, to terrorize the foreign-born workers, following the shooting of Patrolman Charles Budds by Acting Chief William Marquardt. The state forces were called into the city by the mayor. State troopers were called in two years ago and sterilized the foreign-born workers.

TRUMBULL WILL SPEAK TO NEGRO WORKERS SUNDAY

Walter Trumbull, young ex-soldier who has just been released from Alcatraz military prison, where he served a year for organizing a Communist League in Hawaii, will speak this Sunday night, at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Negro Anti-imperialist Association.

The slogan raised for this meeting is: Free Hawaii, Morocco, Liberia, and all colonies and semi-colonies now exploited by the imperialists!

Trumbull, who was stationed at a post in Hawaii at the time of his arrest, had opportunity to see the effects of American imperialist rule on the working class of the island. Laborers receive only a \$1.05 a day for the hardest kind of labor. Their homes are poor, their working conditions extremely bad. Their strikes are put down ruthlessly.

The segregation of all Negroes who were drafted into the army during the world war was a sore point with the race, and opened the eyes of many colored workers to the real nature of American rule and the real meaning of the war. They were forced to do the dirty and disgusting work in the army and none were allowed in the more skilled arms of the service. Arriving in France, they found that the general of the American army, General Pershing, had instructed French officers and troops not to associate much with the American Negro soldiers, on the ground that this would "give them wrong ideas of equality!" Back in the United States, the Negro found himself once more segregated, Jim-crowed and lynched.

Trumbull will tell of his experiences in Hawaii and in the army generally.

Negro and Japanese speakers will also address the meeting.

Pullman Hears Trumbull.

Walter Trumbull, recently freed from Alcatraz military prison, after having a twenty-six year sentence shortened thru the activity of the International Labor Defense to one year, told the story of his experiences leading up to and during his arrest, conviction and imprisonment, to the workers of Pullman.

L. Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER acted as chairman of the meeting. Robert Minor, editor of the Saturday Magazine supplement of THE DAILY WORKER, and Corinne O'Brien Robinson also spoke.

The Pullman workers made a good showing by giving several subscriptions to the LABOR DEFENDER.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Pullman I. L. D. Will Commemorate Paris Commune

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PULLMAN, Ill., March 12.—Workers of Pullman will commemorate the Paris Commune on Saturday night, March 27, at Stramel's Hall, 158 East 107th St., with the production of the "Last Day of the Commune" and with motion pictures of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and Labor Defense work in America.

The demonstration will be in charge of Pullman branches of the International Labor Defense. Prominent speakers will tell the story of the Commune and explain its role in class war history.

May Include Chicago and Alton in Merger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 12.—Rumors that the Chicago and Alton Railroad would be included in the proposed merger of the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads gained credence here today when a party started an inspection tour of the Chicago and Alton lines. J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island System, and his party, under the direction of Receiver W. G. Beard of the Chicago and Alton, are making the trip.

REPORT THAT GERMANY WINS COUNCIL SEAT

Reach Compromise to Delay Others

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, March 13.—The League of Nations conference here is still without decisive result. Six days of uninterrupted talkfest have left all the distinguished visitors in a most irritable mood. But for the overwhelming importance of the gathering and the fact that its breakup means that the famous Locarno agreement is void and would plunge the tangled affairs of the continent into inextricable confusion, no one doubts but that the majority of the delegates would have given up in disgust long ago.

Representatives of the powers which signed the Locarno treaties—Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, met this morning to attempt some compromise regarding the enlargement of the council. The most likely compromise, and that one it is believed has been reached, would give Germany the permanent seat which she has been promised and postpone the claims of all other nations to the September meeting. This solution seems the only alternative to a complete deadlock.

Under Protest.

Yesterday considerable more irritation was added to that already existing by the charges and denials of pressure being exerted on various delegates. Under, the Swedish delegate minister, thru his secretary issued a statement denouncing Austen Chamberlain for his violent language used when the former refused to budge from his position according to the instructions of his government he would vote for no admissions to a permanent seat except to Germany.

Socialist do Dirty Work.

The British and French deplored Albert Thomas, French minister of war during the world war, and M. Vandervelde, Belgian prime minister, both socialists, to use their persuasive powers upon Under, who is also a socialist and get him to change his position. It is a unique feature of the conference that a large proportion of the leading delegates are renegade radicals, now become the most dangerous misleaders and recognized traitors to the working class.

De Valera Announces

He Will Keep Up Fight
for an Irish Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, March 12—Eamonn De Valera will not cease his battle to make Ireland a republic free from English control even tho he has resigned as president of the republican party, he announced today.

"I have not left the republican party," said De Valera.

"I intend to deny the claim of any foreign power to rule in Ireland and will oppose the will of England to rule." He added that he would "make use of every means, rightfully available, towards those ends."

Vrooman Endorses \$300,000,000 Bill for Farmers' Relief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12—The Robinson-Oldfield farm relief bill, providing \$300,000,000 for disposing of surplus crops, was endorsed today by the house agriculture committee by Carl Vrooman, Bloomington, Illinois, former assistant secretary of agriculture.

Foreign companies would be loaned \$200,000,000 for American crop purchases and an additional \$100,000,000 would be placed at the disposal of farmers to equalize foreign import duties.

"The only opposition to this measure," said Vrooman, "comes from international bankers who oppose such government loans abroad."

Committee Approves Aeronautics Bureau

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A bill to establish a bureau of civil aeronautics in the commerce department was approved today by the house interstate commerce committee.

The measure, recommended by the Morrow air board, would give the secretary of commerce power to encourage and regulate civil aviation.

The more you'll write the better
you'll like it.

Mussolini Glorifies the Capitalists to Justify His Fake Labor Unions

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

BENITO MUSSOLINI, fascist dictator of Italy, delivered his confession of faith in the capitalist social order before the Italian senate, preliminary to its adoption of the so-called "Fascisti capital and labor bill."

Mussolini's declarations are interesting, not only because he heads one of the bloodiest tyrannies in Europe, that is applauded by America's international bankers, but because he was formerly a socialist member of the Italian socialist party. He displays admirably the type of mind of the renegade.

Mussolini reveals his charlatan role when he makes such silly declarations as the following:

"The modern capitalists are generals of industry, great organizers, men who have and must have a high regard for civil and moral responsibilities, men on whom future health, happiness, and wages for thousands of individuals depend. The success of their industry is the success of the nation."

The other day a professor presiding over a commerce class in a university asked his students whom they considered the greatest industrial leader in the United States today. Invariably the students replied John D. Rockefeller. Yet Rockefeller is a doddering old man, who spends his time playing golf and passing out brand new dimes, as alleged gifts to those with whom he comes in contact. His son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., knows little more about the oil industry than the most isolated worker in the most distant "Standard" oil field. The Rockefeller picture mirrors American capitalism, that now dominates the world, and that Mussolini flamboyantly claims "has several centuries of existence before it."

Outside of Henry Ford, who has already evinced signs of decay by dabbling with fiddlers, old dances and the purchase of descript "wayside inns" in Coolidge's New England, there is hardly a widely known capitalist of the organizer or even of the financier type in the whole land.

The railroad world once knew Jim Hill, E. H. Harriman, Gould, Vanderbilt and others who either dabbled in the construction or manipulated the financing of railroads. There isn't today a single railroad capitalist of any consequence in the land. They are directed by managers who are merely the office boys of the great banks. Louis Hill is a waster. Harriman left no progeny. The offspring of the Goulds and Vanderbilts spend most of their time in the probate courts, fighting for the money left behind by their ancestors, or in the divorce courts when they are not planning new marital ties with some bankrupt foreign title.

The "civil and moral responsibilities" of the Hills, Harrimans, Goulds and Vanderbilts, as of all American capitalists, were summed up in Gould's declaration, "Damn the public!" They debauched everything they touched. Every public official had his price. The government was their agency for plundering the people.

In spite of Mussolini's bumbling the active capitalists in Europe have been just as adept in the high art of corruption. Italy is no exception.

The best and one of the most recent examples of the organizing ability of "modern capitalists" in this country was uncovered in the Teapot Dome scandal, where Doheny and Sinclair used the highest officials of the government to help them plunder the oil fields.

It is Mussolini, like the American labor officialdom, who must give the capitalists holy qualities they do not possess in order to bolster up their class-collaboration policies and justify the existence and continuance of capitalism.

The fascist industrial unions that have been legalized in Italy have accepted the principle of co-operation between capital and labor and "the recognition of each other's needs." These Mussolini unions have been established upon the ruins of the whole Italian trade union movement built up thru many years of struggle as effective weapons against the capitalist class. Even the catholic unions have been outlawed.

The fascist unions are nothing more than the "company unions" of Italian capitalism. The trade union movement in the United States will become the same prisoner of American capitalism if class-collaboration continues to be the dominant idea to be imposed by the labor officialdom upon the organized workers of this country.

U. N. I. A. Opens Meetings in Detroit on Sunday

(Continued from page 1.)

sessions only those who are delegates will be allowed. During the evening session which will be held from 8:30 until 10:30 the public will be invited. It is not yet decided whether reporters will be permitted to record the events during the day sessions.

The interest in this convention on the part of the rank and file of the members is very keen. The international outlook of the organization is threatened. Wm. L. Sherrill, an American, is the acting president general and during his administration he is accused of having tried to "Americanize" the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The American section of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is not the largest. The African group is the base of the entire international organization, and as is known, their ultimate goal is to be adopted by the convention.

A special boosters' meeting is planned to take place at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison Ave., on Sunday morning, March 14 at 9:30 o'clock to make the final arrangements for the meeting. All militant workers should attend.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 12—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85%; France, franc, demand 3.63%; cable 3.64%; Belgium, franc, demand 4.53%; cable 4.54%; Italy, lira, demand 4.01%; cable 4.01%; Sweden, krona, demand 26.79; cable 26.82; Norway, krone, demand 21.71; cable 21.73; Denmark, krone, demand 26.16; cable 26.18; Shanghai, tael, demand 73.50; cable not quoted.

MARINE CORPS HEAD DICTATES HAITIAN POLICY

Puppet Ignores Demand for New Elections

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In his fourth annual report as American high commissioner in Haiti, Brig. Gen. John H. Russell of the Marine Corps tells Secretary of State Kellogg of the "benefits" of American military domination of that nominal republic. Russell is its ruler, but he maintains, upon instructions from Washington, a puppet native government headed by one Borno. In this report he mentions construction of roads and other public works, development of schools and sanitation, reorganization of public finances, and the appointment of the National City Bank of New York as fiscal agent. He then denounces the Haitian press for its ceaseless opposition, and devotes many pages to explaining Borno's refusal to carry out the constitutional requirements that a new congress be elected on January 10, 1926.

"A free press," says Russell, "to them apparently means an unlicensed press, and consequently when the Haitian government deems their annoyances important enough to take means to curb their verbose slander and malice against governmental and diplomatic officials they vehemently protest that the government is interfering with their liberty of action."

Refuse to Hold Elections.

Borno's refusal to call elections created a tumult in Haiti, the military governor admits. But he defends it elaborately as being necessary in view of the illiteracy of the masses. He says 85 per cent are peasants, who have the mentality of a child of 7 years, and that the literate class in the towns did not vote, in the old days, because their numbers were too small to count. Borno used this excuse for ignoring the constitution and for calling only communal elections last January. He quotes at length from Borno's letter to the prefects, in which Borno says it is his "firm design" to carry out the constitutional mandate, but only at some future time when the people shall have established political parties and have created an intelligent electorate. Meanwhile, says the puppet president, Haiti enjoys more freedom under American rule than ever she did under independence.

"The freedom of the press," he says, "is absolute; the law which governs it is made only to suppress abuses, defamation, outrage, provocation to crime, all those intolerable excesses by which the old revolutionary demon, impatient to break his chains, manifested himself from time to time."

Develop Rubber Plantations.

Russell predicts that with improved sanitary conditions and higher standards, the population, now 2,000,000, will rapidly increase, and the cost of living will likewise increase. This, he says, will require much greater production from the soil, if the people are not to suffer. He announces success in experiments in rubber production, as offering one line of development.

Martial law, he remarks, had been invoked only on "rare occasions" in the past year. American officers and Marines have been taught that they must maintain "friendly relations" with the Haitians.

The Last Day of the Paris Commune. See it dramatized at the International Labor Defense commemoration March 19 at Ashland Auditorium.

Workers Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15, 1927

TID-BITS OF PASSAIC STRIKE

By TED DEAK, Worker Correspondent.

The textile strike in Passaic is at its climax. The town is being placed upon the map; it is a place of interest to some and a place of amusement to others.

The town officials should be well satisfied with the great deal of publicity that they are receiving—the it is questionable whether this publicity will do them any good at the next election.

The "ever-ready" fire department of Passaic is said to be efficient in squirting the liquid. They showed their "prowess" when they turned the hose upon the picket line. But the strikers laughed at them and in a thunderous chorus sang, "Solidarity Forever."

The police force should be arrested for stealing peddlers' horses for the purpose of riding down the strikers. But who should arrest them? We ought to leave that to the strikers' police wearing the orange bands.

It is a comical sight to see the blue-coats running up and down along the endless picket line waving their clubs and yelling threats into the mass of men, women and children. It reminds one of a pack of little pups scampering about and yapping at a giant.

The authorities ordered the meeting halls of the strikers closed. Perhaps they want open air meetings where a greater crowd can listen in and "get wise."

GAG CHECKER CAB DRIVERS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Well-Oiled Machine Terrorizes Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

After successfully operating thru one year of comparative peace, Chicago Checker Cab drivers-owners, at their annual stockholders' meeting, discovered themselves being driven by intimidation into re-electing a board of directors which is liable to deliver them all into the hands of a few owners. The ballots have not yet been counted, but the results are quite evident.

Rush Thru Reports. With every aisle crowded with deputies, police and highway police, the meeting was opened with a sickeningly sweet speech of praise by the "disinterested" counsel for the company. Assuring the drivers that in the eye of the law all men are equal, the officer representing Judge Sullivan was introduced. He took a back seat for the time. The secretary, Bob McLaughlin, received an ovation from one corner of the room by his claqueurs when he rose to whisper him a reading of the minutes of last year's meeting. Half way thru a motion to adopt them without reading was adopted without taking the trouble to count a nearly even show of hands. Resentment against this type of ruling by Wokral later arose to such a storm that order was only restored by the court officer taking the gavel. This move was made after the treasurer's report was read in a very hasty manner and adopted by an estimate of the volume of noise made by each. On every oral vote the machine was aided by an accordian manned by one enthusiastic jobseeker.

Well Oiled Machine. The meeting was typical of any union where a well organized machine rides over a scattered opposition. Already before the machine proxies were issued by the stockholders authorizing the present to vote a driver's share. (Shares are owned by each driver in proportion to the value of his car.) Thus, in case a driver did not attend for any reason, his votes were assured the administration.

Thus far, in case a driver did not attend for any reason, his votes were assured the administration. Lists of all drivers were carried by proxy bearers so that in case a man refused to sign he was on the "blacklist." About 600 out of the 1,400 stockholders voted in person.

IN LOS ANGELES!

MASQUERADE BALL

given by the FREIHEIT CLUB at

TURN VEREIN HALL, 2460 Sutter St.

SUNDAY EVE, MARCH 21, 1926

Two Prices for the Two Best Characters

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Proceeds to the John Reed Industrial School of Orphan Children.

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Chicago City Council Passes Tile Ordinance

The Chicago city council passed an ordinance allowing the use of hollow tile in building construction in Chicago by a vote of 36 to 12 at a stormy session of the council.

'THE SUFFRAGETTE' WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE, SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DES MOINES, Ia., March 12.—The decline of the Ku Klux Klan is seen in the defeats of its candidates for school boards in this city, Dubuque, Perry, Creston, Centerville and other smaller localities of the state. In Davenport the nightshirt brigade had no ticket, for the past few years it has shown considerable strength there. The results are the more significant inasmuch as heated campaigns preceded the final vote.

Union Men Walk Streets While Business Agents Fatten on Initiations

By a Worker Correspondent

At the Axel Carlson Concrete Construction Company, Cicero, the following incident took place:

Six men were hired on a job located at 54th avenue and 18th street. These men were not asked if they were members of the union.

The following morning four business agents of the Building Laborers' Union, three of them from Local 76 and one from Local 25, appeared on the scene. After checking up on the laborers it was found that out of eleven on the job two had paid-up cards and one had a permit issued to him from another job.

The issue arose among the business agents which one should sign up the men with permits, which costs the men five dollars a week (\$54 being the initiation fee). The business agent from Local 25 being outnumbered three to one by Local 76, lost his chance to line up any of the non-union men.

It is worth while to note that while this is going on at most of the jobs in Chicago union men are walking the streets with union cards in good standing, while non-union laborers are given preference to jobs in order that the business agents may collect permit money which amounts to hundreds of dollars a month.

It is these points that the rank and file should raise in the local union and propagate for amalgamation of the laborers' locals into industrial unions and thereby do away with needless expense of paying fat salaries to bunch of business agents who pay no attention to the working conditions under which we work, but merely appear on the job to collect money from non-union men whom the bosses are allowed to hire.

The thing we did find out was that every group which was really functioning had a good, well-balanced composition. Every section should go over their membership and place the comrades so that there are workers in each concentration group. See where this or that comrade can best function and place him accordingly.

2. Lack of Connections.

This is one of our big problems. We are given a factory to concentrate on—how can we get information as to conditions, hours of work, etc.? This getting of inside connections should always be our aim when selling the Young Worker, drawing up and distributing bulletins, arranging meetings, etc. Always try to talk to the worker that is taking your bulletin, buying your Young Worker. Try to get his name and address, draw him into a conversation. One of the suggestions made at our meeting was that a space for name and address be made in the bulletin issued by the concentration group—also that a request for articles to be sent to the D. O. be made in every bulletin. This will bring some good results.

"Whereas, the capitalist program calls for a universal draft law and endorses a fight against the first workers' and peasants' government—the Soviet Union,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting of militant wage workers and farmers held at Ruskin, Florida, emphatically protest against this reactionary program, and that

It be further resolved, that we pledge our whole-hearted support to the International Labor Defense in its efforts to defend militants who uphold working-class principles."

Next Week's Prizes

First Prize—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson.

Second Prize—"Social Forces in American History" by A. M. Simons. New edition just issued by International Publishers. This book gives the best economic interpretation of the origin and growth of the American nation.

Third Prize—"Lincoln, Labor and Slavery," by Herman Schlueter, the only book on Lincoln from a revolutionary standpoint.

RETURN T. U. E. L. CONCERT TICKETS TODAY AT 2 P.M.

Our Readers' Views

From Bad to Worse.

Dear Friend: It takes money even to read. If the little merchants in this town would close their stores, there would be starvation here. Things are going from bad to worse, still the men are loyal to their union. The mine I worked at worked eight days in January and February, that is eight days in two months. There are more people living on the county than ever, more poverty than in Cleveland's administration (1894-95).

William Marshall, Mystic, Iowa.

Keep "The Daily" Coming.

Dear Comrade: General Grant is credited with winning 65 battles and skirmishes during the civil war. Be that as it may. The only thing about this that interests us is that whenever he began an offensive, his order always was, "Advance by the left wing." Keep The DAILY WORKER coming. Harry Shea, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nightshirt Brigade Loses in Iowa Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Ia., March 12.—The decline of the Ku Klux Klan is seen in the defeats of its candidates for school boards in this city, Dubuque, Perry, Creston, Centerville and other smaller localities of the state. In Davenport the nightshirt brigade had no ticket, for the past few years it has shown considerable strength there. The results are the more significant inasmuch as heated campaigns preceded the final vote.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

LESSONS FROM CHICAGO ORGANIZATION

By FANNIE PLOTKIN.

We have now been organized in the Concentration Group and N.Y.C. basic for about four months. At a meeting of all the Concentration Group secretaries recently many things were discussed which resulted in the following:

1. Composition of Groups.

From the reports given by many of the secretaries it was found that one of the reasons for the lack of real activity in many of the groups was their poor composition. For instance, one group is made up of five students and a comrade who is a worker on and off. The comrades in this section had a wrong conception of the groups, since they gave as a reason for this composition the fact that the factory being concentrated upon was a small order house and they thought that the students could work among these workers better than some of the comrades who work. Of course this was incorrect, and the comrades involved did not realize this till they learned it by experience. Another group was found to be composed of high school students, office workers, and unemployed.

It is worth while to note that while this is going on at most of the jobs in Chicago union men are walking the streets with union cards in good standing, while non-union laborers are given preference to jobs in order that the business agents may collect permit money which amounts to hundreds of dollars a month.

It is these points that the rank and file should raise in the local union and propagate for amalgamation of the laborers' locals into industrial unions and thereby do away with needless expense of paying fat salaries to bunch of business agents who pay no attention to the working conditions under which we work, but merely appear on the job to collect money from non-union men whom the bosses are allowed to hire.

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3. Bulletin.

One of the groups reported at the meeting that a bulletin issued in their factory brot very good results. They are doing this all over the country. The bulletin should be made a live.

any comrade who is fired should be kept in his concentration group and not transferred. His information may not be fresh, but it is the best we can obtain.

Another good suggestion made was that we have a regular system whereby unemployed comrades can be notified of jobs which may be obtained in places which we wish to concentrate on.

Every comrade should realize the seriousness of quitting his job when we are concentrating on his shop. This leaves us without connection. Action will be taken if this happens again.

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
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Advertising rates on application.

Britain Moves Against U. S.

At the present time all is grist for England that comes to the mill of the league of nations. The league is being used by the British statesmen in a desperate effort to gain advantages in the world conflict raging between British and American imperialism. While the capitalist press of Britain consumes columns of space praising the decision of the United States senate to bring about American adherence to the world court the statesmen of that nation conspire to devise means of keeping this government out of the court.

Only this week it came to light that while the heroes of Locarno were waiting on Briand to straighten out the internal political muddle of France so he could attend the extraordinary assembly of the league they made good use of their time by holding secret conference in an effort to organize a conspiracy against the entry of the United States into the world court. A special commission has been secretly appointed to render an advisory opinion, also secret, to the agents of Britain, France, Italy, Japan and such other nations as may safely be included in the plot, regarding the probable effect of the five American reservations adopted by the senate. In spite of the attempt on the part of Britain to shroud in secrecy the conspiracy, the spies of the United States government, probably acting as representatives of other governments, have revealed the whole works.

Naturally in the United States the middle west press utilized the expose to again raise the hue and cry that the league controls the permanent court of international justice, thereby again refuting the Mellon-Coolidge-Wall Street republican-democratic coalition claim that the two institutions are separate and distinct. As opposed to this contention the Morgan press must maintain a discreet silence, hoping the statesmen of the two conflicting imperialist powers—the U. S. and Britain—may be able to hush up the matter.

Regardless of the outcome of the affair, one thing is certain and that is the fact that Britain does not want the United States to become a member of the world court for the reason that the league and its court are being utilized by Britain in its struggle to overcome the mighty power of Wall Street in Europe. This latest subterranean move on the part of Britain against this country again proves our contention that the House of Morgan favors its agents at Washington entering the court not for the purpose of initiating an era of peace, but in order to strive to wrest control of the court and the league from the hands of Britain and use them for its own imperialist ambitions.

None but the veriest dolt in politics can fail to perceive that Britain's policy in Europe today is directed toward the creation of a defensive and offensive alliance against the ever-growing power of American bank capital. The agents of Wall Street know this and that is why they spent millions of dollars to try to force this country into the court.

To counteract these sinister imperialist intrigues the workers of Britain and America must strive with all their might to bring about world trade union unity, to unite the workers of the two great imperialist countries with the workers of the smaller nations and the great anti-imperialist Soviet Union in order to strive to cripple imperialism in its mad course toward an unprecedented slaughter of the peoples of the world.

A Mutual Admiration Clique

Most amusing was the attempt in New York the other day of the rag-tag and bob-tail elements formerly vitiating the revolutionary movement with their presence to organize an anti-Communist two-and-a-half international group. Ludwig Lore, social-democratic opportunist, joined hands with the bourgeois lawyer, Louis Boudin, and that clownish pervert of Marxism, Harry Waton, in a futile effort to create a political party representing their own disordered views. The majority of those who attended had a good laugh at the antics of the self-appointed triumvirate and, after endorsing the Workers (Communist) Party as the vanguard of American labor, left the hall.

Certainly a more grotesque combination of disappointed "saviors" of the workers would be hard to find. Lore, editor of the *Volkzeitung*, whose shifty opportunism is well known to our readers; Boudin, the anglophile who some years ago wrote a book on Marxism, perverting the theory in a typical left social-democratic fashion; and Harry Waton whose "contribution" to the gaiety of the movement consisted in seriously propounding that unique doctrine that the way to interpret Marx is by utilizing the system of Baruch Spinoza, whereas orthodox Marxians hold that the only explanation of Marx is to be found by applying his own method known as historical materialism.

Watson has never been taken seriously by responsible revolutionists in this country; Boudin is only a feeble echo of Kautsky in the United States. Lore is the only one who has had any standing in the movement within recent years. His incurable opportunism recently placed him outside that movement. Nothing that has happened since his expulsion from the party has so thoroughly vindicated that action as his association with Boudin and Watson in an effort to give birth to a hybrid that turned out to be only a puny abortion.

A millionaire's son found guilty of raping a white girl in Michigan is granted his life by a judge who permits his appeal to a higher court. If he had been a Negro, the absolutely innocent, the judge would have praised the mob that burned him at the nearest stake.

TONIGHT—8 O'CLOCK
SHARP—DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN

EIGHTH ST. THEATER
8th St. and Wabash Ave.

Varga Shows U. S. Export Center of Capital

(Continued from Page 1)
ployed has sunk. France is another exception, as there is still no great degree of unemployment here.

The Export of Capital as Imperialist Weapon.

IT is a well known fact that under imperialism capital export invariably serves as a means towards the preparation of an extension of imperialist power. At the present moment this is again the case. The sharp division of the capitalist world into "poor" and "rich" territory after the war—into over-producing and under-producing countries—has not yet been fully overcome.

The currents of capital export, which before the war radiated from Western Europe, as center, in every known direction, and even to America, have now taken quite another course.

Today it is the United States which is the decisive center of capital export! The smaller countries of Europe: Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, play very subordinate roles. In England, once the leading country of export of capital, capital export came to a complete standstill since about July, 1924. The "embargo" was imposed, a prohibition which, though not fixed by law, was issued by the Bank of England (it need scarcely be said, on the orders of the English government), and most strictly observed.

It prohibited foreign loans being placed for subscription on the English money market. This embargo, intended to aid the preparation and accomplishment of the return to the gold standard, naturally exercised an injurious influence upon England's exports. It prevented the placing of loans combined with an export of goods: for instance, railway loans, which include the delivery of rolling stock, and the like. The Federation of British Industries proposed the cancellation of the embargo to the English government on several occasions. The last occasion was at the beginning of October. On Nov. 3 the chancellor of the exchequer, Churchill, announced the abolition of the embargo in his speech held at Sheffield: a fact welcomed by the full agreement of the whole English business and financial world.

On Sept. 25 the president of the Federation of British Industries applied to the chancellor of the exchequer, and proposed—in consideration of the "unfair competition" of the countries with depreciated currencies—that a fresh embargo should be

placed on the exports of the United States for purposes of interference in the internal affairs of the debtor states, and the degree to which Europe is becoming dependent on the American bourgeoisie, may be best observed in the case of Belgium.

On Nov. 28 a question was put by aspards, in the Belgian parliament, in

which he inquired of his successor, Vandervelde, whether the press reports were correct in stating that the English and American banks had demanded considerable reductions in the budget, altho' the government when issuing the budget, had declared any further reduction to be impossible.

To this Mr. Vandervelde replied:

"The report which has appeared in the newspapers is absolutely correct. The government had the choice between two lines of attitude: Either to obtain the necessary capital by means of loans, or to abandon the plan of stabilizing the franc. The government had been unanimously of the opinion that despite the unpopularity of the proposed measure it is better to submit to the demands of the foreign capitalists in order that the stability of our currency may be assured."

The English bourgeoisie hastens, through the agency of its Times, at an attempt at justifying the action of the Anglo-American bankers. In its issue of Nov. 28, 1925, it declares it to be unfortunate that Mr. Jasper should regard the matter in this light. When creditors are being sought for, for the purpose of obtaining capital for a borrower, then these creditors have a right to set the conditions under which they are prepared to lend. These conditions relate solely to the security of their capital and interest.

In inducing Belgium to balance its budget, the foreign creditors are not only protecting their own interests; at the same time they are helping Belgium to improve its credit by the adoption of a sound financial attitude. Mr. Vandervelde sees the matter in its right aspect.

We see that not only the defeated Germany, but also the "allied victors" of the war are being placed under financial control, as Turkey or China was at one time.

The second principle, that the foreign loans are to be made to depend on the armaments of the countries seeking credits, was expressed programmatically in Coolidge's speech before the American Chamber of Commerce, in which he declared that if loans are employed for unproductive purposes, such as the maintenance of extensive military equipment, then they serve no useful purpose and should not be granted. The American bankers assume a great responsibility in testing applications for loans which will involve the investment of American savings abroad (see Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 20, 1925).

It is obvious that this principle can only be applied to states which possess no political confidence. The very

extensive military armaments of Fascist Italy proved no obstacle to the granting of credits.

The third American principle is new and interesting: no loans serving the interests of goods monopolies directed against the United States.

The following extreme cases may serve as examples:

a) The German potash syndicate desired to raise a loan of 70 million dollars, in two parts, thru the English banking house of J. Henry Schroder. The first part, \$50,000,000 was to be put up for subscription as follows:

10 million dollars in England,
8 million dollars in Switzerland
5 million dollars in Holland,
2 million dollars in Sweden,
26 millions dollars (or one half) in the United States.

Just before the loan was placed for subscription in the United States, the American government refused its permission, on the grounds that the potash syndicate is a monopoly for the purpose of raising the price of the potash imported into America.

Anglo-American rivalry is shown in the fact that the greater part of the sum intended for America was placed over-subscribed in London, and was over-subscribed several times over within a quarter of an hour.

b) The prohibition of the Brazilian coffee loan. This prohibition was defended by Hoover on the grounds that the government was not of the opinion that the New York banking houses were desirous of raising loans for the support of the coffee speculation being carried on by the coffee speculators in Sao Paolo (Brazil) since last year. Support thus lent would simply mean a further increase of the extravagant prices paid by the American consumers. Hoover stated that banking houses in New York have been applied to for this loan, but have declined to have anything to do with it, and declared that the government is anxious that the Brazilian coffee industry should suffer no wrong, his sources of information showing that

the combination (state aided cartel) maintains the price of coffee at about 22 cents a pound, many of the planters do not receive more than 14 cents a pound. Before this speculation, which increased the price of coffee up to 32 cents a pound, the average price was about 12 to 14 cents a pound. The total coffee import of the United States is about 1,400,000 pounds a year.

c) No English rubber company has been able to obtain a loan in America for a long time.

With regard to point 4 the following is of interest:

a) The fact that during the course of last year 500 million dollars were invested in Canada, which already belongs economically to the United States.

b) The fact that the zinc mines formerly belonging to Giesecke Erben in Poland and German Upper Silesia are actually being run by foreign capital, having passed into Harriman's bands.

c) The great loan to the little African negro republic of Liberia, where American capital is preparing for a rubber planting enterprise on a large scale, etc.

The English bourgeoisie is equally anxious to place capital export in the service of industry. Thus the last few weeks witnessed the purchase of two German chemical works: the Harburger Schon and the Cobolby, by English capitalists. And on the other hand the loan to the German Textile Industry Bank was accompanied by the stipulation that the money was not to be passed on to firms actually competing with English textile industry. For instance, not to firms working with looms of certain dimensions, and thus producing cloth in English measurements.

A loan of political significance is that of one million pounds granted in London, during the last few weeks, to the Hungarian big landowners. If the Americans support the Italian fascists, the hypocritical English bourgeoisie is not behindhand in lending money, at good interest and on good security (first mortgages up to 20% of the value of the big landowner's land), to the murderers and money forgers forming Horthy's court.

To sum up, we see that the export of capital is again being employed as a weapon for imperialism. And we see that the economics of the whole of Europe are becoming more and more dependent either on America, or on England, which still endeavors to compete with America.

Episcopal College Students on Strike; Demand Self-Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, March 12.—Eighty-seven students of the St. Stephen's Episcopal College have gone on strike following the refusal of the college president to grant their demands for a student government.

Workers (Communist) Party

Cleveland Celebrates Comintern Anniversary

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The demonstration arranged by the District Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party in Cleveland on the anniversary of the Comintern is a splendid success.

More than 1,000 people crowded the Moose Auditorium and from the beginning to the end, was enthusiastic. One of the important features of the celebration was the showing of the Lenin Funeral Film.

Comrade Sadie Amter opened the meeting, telling of the meaning of the Seventh Anniversary of the Comintern. The main speaker of the meeting was I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party. Comrade Amter traced the history of the Communist International from the beginning of the World War, when revolutionaries like Lenin and the Russian Bolsheviks recognized that the Socialist International was dead and that a revolutionary international must take its place, to the present day.

The speech of Comrade Amter was punctuated with frequent applause. The Slovak Workers' Chorus and the Ukrainian Workers' Chorus sang some revolutionary songs.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L. Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

New York Workers' School Offers Class in Advanced Communism

NEW YORK, March 12.—A course in Advanced Communism, as a preparation for the taking of the Party Training Course next year and as higher study for those who have already taken the fundamentals of Communism Course or read the "ABC of Communism" is offered by the Workers' School for Thursday nights, with Jack Stachel as the instructor.

A Communist should not be without it.

CHICAGO MEETING TO PROTECT FOREIGN-BORN WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

District No. 8, Workers Party, has test raised by the workers of America prevented it from being passed.

Last year in Chicago a very helpful movement was organized in a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born, which rallied behind it thousands of workers. At the present time throughout the country, councils are being organized, and in the near future one will be organized in Chicago.

Among the speakers of this meeting will be Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, Saturday Magazine, and Arnie Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party.

This meeting will be the opening gun in Chicago's campaign for the protection of foreign-born.

Cleveland Resumes
Courses in English;
Open Trade Union Class

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The English classes will be resumed in this city and will be arranged to meet the convenience of the party members and sympathizers.

The class will be held at the South Skyle Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave., the other at the Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave. The sessions will be held on Wednesday nights at 8 and Sunday mornings at 10.

The class in trade unionism will be held at the district office on Sunday mornings. This class is very important for all party members, but particularly the party members who belong to trade unions. John Braithwaite will conduct the course.

The English classes will begin March 17, the class in trade unionism March 21. Comrades should register at once at the district office or at the hall where the classes will be held.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L. Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

EIGHTH ST. THEATER

8th St. and Wabash Ave.

TONIGHT—8 O'CLOCK

SHARP—DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE

INTERNATIONAL CONCERT

given by the TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

TICKETS 50 CENTS, 88 CENTS AND \$1.10

TONIGHT—8 O'CLOCK
SHARP—DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN

EIGHTH ST. THEATER
8th St. and Wabash Ave.